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Vienna, August 25.

ON the 22d Instant the Count de Rabutin arrived here, bringing an Account of the Surrender of Belgrade, with the following Particulars. The Battle having been fought on the 16th; Prince Eugene lay very quiet in his Camp all the 17th, without causing one Shot to be fired against the Town. The Besieged became apprehensive that this boded them ill: They imagined that the Imperialists were busy in making Preparations for an Assault, tho' no Breach was made, and therefore grew impatient to surrender before it was too late to make Terms. On the 18th they hung out a white Flag, and sent to the Prince to offer to deliver up the Place, provided he would let them march out honourably. He answered their Deputies, that he could not grant them any other Capitulation than that of Temeswaer, and would give it them, only reserving expresly for the Imperialists the whole naval Armament in the Condition it then was. They argued that this was too hard a Condition; but the Prince told them, that the said Shipping and other Vessels must absolutely be yielded up with the Place, because they had been made use of for its Defence; that he would not receive the one without the other, and that if they would not accept of this Capitulation, they must take the Consequences. Hereupon the Deputies went in again, and made their Report to the Seraskier; who acknowledging that the Prince had Reason to insist upon the naval Armament, the Capitulation was signed, and one of the Gates was immediately delivered up. By the said Capitulation, the Garrison, and those Inhabitants of the Town who shall have a Mind to leave it, are allowed to retire with their Wives, Children and Baggage, and such of their Slaves as before this War embraced the Mahometan Religion: The Garrison to march out with their Arms, Drums beating, and Colours flying; but all the Artillery, Stores and Provisions of War, as also all the armed Frigates, Saicks and other Vessels, with the Slaves or Prisoners taken during this War and all Deserters, are yielded to the Imperialists. The Turks were to march out on the 22d. The speedy Surrender of this Place, is an Effect of the Defeat of the great Army which came to relieve it, not of any Extremity the Garrison was reduced to. It was believed indeed that they were in Want of necessary Stores, after the Execution our Artillery and Bombs had done in the Town, and that they were much weakened: Whereas they were found to consist still of 20000 Men fit for Service, and had still Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions to last them some Months; but they rather chose to save their Lives and the best of their Effects by yielding in good Time, than to hazard the Loss of all by an obstinate Defence after they could no longer hope for Succour; Part of the Garrison being Inhabitants of the Place. Thus Prince Eugene has acquired for the Emperour a Place already provided for a Siege. An Account was not yet taken of the Cannon of the Town and on the Vessels, but 'twas computed that with those taken in the Enemy's Camp, the whole Number might amount to about 500. By the Letters from the Army which give an Account of the Battle, it appears by the Report of the Christian Slaves taken in the Turkish Camp, that the Enemy had determined to attack the Imperialists in their Intrenchments, and in their Camp was also found a great Number of Ladders and other things which they had provided for that Purpose; but as Prince Eugene perceived this was their Design, by the carrying on of their Approaches, which on the 15th were advanced very near his Lines, he resolved to prevent them, and to move out and attack them. The Loss of the Imperialists in the Battle was 1846 Men killed, and 3282 wounded; that of the Turks was not certainly known, but a great Slaughter was made of them, as well in the Pursuit as in the Fight, and but few were made Prisoners. In their Camp were found 131 brass Cannon, 37 Mortars, with a great Number of Bullets, Bombs, Granadoes, and a good Quantity of Powder; and our Men took 52 Colours and 9 Horse-Tails, with other military Trophies, but did not offer to plunder the Camp till Prince Eugene gave them Leave when the Army had rallied and got into Order after the Action. On the 19th the Prince caused *Te Deum* to be sung for the Victory, in the Tent of the Grand Vizier. The same Day the Lines of Contravallation were begun to be levelled. The Turks have abandoned Ram, Semendria, and Sabatz. Yesterday their Imperial Majesties came from the Palace of Favorita to the Cathedral of St. Stephen, followed by the Nobility, and assisted at the singing of *Te Deum* for the Victory. All the Regular and Secular Clergy of this City attended by Order, on this Occasion; and there was a vast Concourse of People.

Hague, Sept. 7. On the 4th Instant Sir John Norris arrived here, and waits for a Yacht to return home. On the 3d Baron Spaar passed through this Place in his Way to Sweden, where he goes to take his Post as Lieutenant General, having quitted the Service of France. On the 5th M. Kock arrived here Express from Vienna with the Particulars of the Victory and Surrender of Belgrade, and the Emperor's Letter of Notification to the States General on this great Occasion.

Dublin, Aug. 28. Yesterday the Parliament met. The Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant, went in the usual State to the House of Peers, whither the Commons being sent for up, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS Majesty has commanded me to acquaint you, that it is to His great Satisfaction, your present Meeting in Parliament is in a Time of publick Peace and Tranquility, and after the entire Suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion, which